

VIII. A NEW SPECIES OF GALEATUS FROM NEW MEXICO (HEMIPTERA-TINGITIDÆ).

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The genus *Galeatus* of Curtis is represented in the United States hitherto by a single known species, *Galeatus peckhami* (Ashmead). This insect was described by W. H. Ashmead (*Entomologico Americana*, III, 1887, p. 156) under the name *Sphærocysta peckhami* from Wisconsin. It has since been found in New England (Massachusetts, New Hampshire), New York, Michigan, and Canada (Manitoba). I am indebted to Dr. Carl J. Drake for a fine set of specimens taken by him in August, 1920, at Cranberry Lake in the Adirondack Mountains, New York.

Uhler listed this species in 1904 (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XXVII, p. 362) from Las Vegas, New Mexico. He was greatly surprised by such an unexpected find of a northern species in the south and gave the following explanation of its occurrence in New Mexico: "The dispersion of such feeble insects as this must have called for physical atmospheric activities of immensely wide range to settle this insect in spots thousands of miles apart. The swift winds blowing in summer from the region of southwest Texas might readily be a factor in transporting weak insects."

This theoretical explanation is, however, not necessary in the foregoing case. Many years ago I obtained this specimen of *Galeatus peckhami* taken by Mr. H. S. Barber at Las Vegas, New Mexico, August 3, from the late Mr. O. Heidemann of the United States National Museum. I have compared the New Mexican insect with specimens of the true *G. peckhami* collected by Dr. Drake in the north. This comparison has convinced me that the New Mexican insect is not identical with the true *G. peckhami*, but represents a very distinct and new species, which I wish to dedicate here to the memory of the late P. R. Uhler.

*Galeatus uhleri* n. sp.

Corpore obscure fusco, glabro, nitidulo; pronoto et elytris hyalinis; spinis capitis longis, apicem hujus superantibus, nigris; bucculis al-

bidis, uniseriatim areolatis; articulis duobus basalibus antennarum fusco-testaceis, articulo primo articulo secundo triple longiore (articuli reliqui desunt); rostro fusco-testaceo, fere usque ad apicem sulci mesosternalis extenso; pronoto pallide venoso, membranis marginalibus latis, extus fortiter rotundatis, antice apicem capitis subsuperantibus, areolis quatuor magnis triangularibus (et præterea basi antice areola parva supplementaria) instructis, vesicula antica parva, dimidium basale capitis tegente, carinis lateralibus conchatis, a supero visis retrorsum divergentibus, a latere visis ellipticis et antrosum oblique ascendentibus, nigro-reticulatis et nigro-umbratis, basi autem pallide venosi et haud umbratis, vesicula mediana postica alte elevata, carinis lateralibus conchatis paullo humiliore, retrorsum sensim arcuato-declivi, areola ejus apicali nigro-umbrata et venis nigris terminata; elytris completis, abdomine multo longioribus et latioribus, nigro-venosis, tantum venis longitudinalibus spatium laterale utrinque terminantibus venaque marginali membranæ costæ pallidis, venulis transversis fere omnibus obsoletissime fusco-adumbratis, membrana costæ basi angusta, dein subito ampliata et areolis magnis, transversis, quadrangularibus instructa, vesicula discoidali parum elevata, humili; maculis pectoris ad coxas, pedibus, limbo apicali ventris segmento-que genitali maris fusco-testaceis; tarsis apice nigris. ♂ long. corp. 2.5, cum elytris 3.72 mill.

*Type*, a male, collected by Mr. H. S. Barber, Las Vegas, New Mexico, in my collection. Very closely allied to *G. peckhami* Ashm., but differs from it by the smaller size, the inflated posterior portion of the pronotum being less abruptly declivous posteriorly; all transverse veins of the elytra black and bordered by a very feeble obsolete shade, and the discal vesicle of the elytra less elevated. Body beneath dark brown with some spots on the pectus, the tip of the last ventral segment and the male genital segment dull testaceous, not black as in *G. peckhami*. The structure of the antennæ also seems different. The antennæ of my type are mutilated and have only the two basal segments, the first of which is three times as long as the second, while in *G. peckhami* the first antennal joint is twice the length of the second.